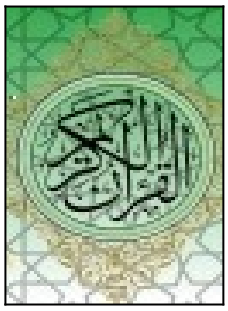
ISLAMIC STUDIES CURRICULUM

Level I



“And indeed, We have bestowed upon you seven of Al-Mathani and the Grand Qur’aan”

(Surah Al-Hijr, ayah 87)

What to Read in Prayer

What to Read in Salah

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Lesson 1

- Lesson Notes
- Written Exercises
- Practical Exercise
- New Words and Expressions

The Arabic Alphabet

Duration: 2 Hours

Objectives:

At the end of this unit the student should know:

- ✓ The ruling on what new Muslims can read in prayer initially.
- ✓ The importance of correct recitation and pronunciation.
- ✓ The transliteration method used in these units.
- ✓ The Arabic letters that have no English equivalent and how to pronounce them.
- ✓ The Arabic vowels and how to pronounce them.
- ✓ The full Arabic alphabet.
- ✓ Pronunciation of the Alphabet with the vowels.

Lesson layout:

Prerequisites:

- Overview Course (recommended)

Associated Courses:

- Tahaara Levels I and II
- Salah Levels I, II and Advanced

- What to Read in Salah Levels II and Advanced

Lesson Notes

Ruling on what new Muslims can read initially:

The prayer (salah) **MUST** be recited in Arabic. The benefit and reasoning for allowing prayer to be conducted in only one language is obvious. This means that wherever in the world you are, the prayer is the same. There is no language equal in depth of meaning or eloquence.

Without a doubt learning just the basics of what to read can be a very daunting task for any new Muslim. Hence the scholars have ruled the following:

> "If you have not yet learned some Qur'aan aya't or what to read in the various positions in them, then what is required from you for the time being is to say:
>
> 1. In the beginning of the prayer and between each movement between positions **"Allahu Akbar"** (meaning: Allah is Greater).
> 2. While standing, bowing, prostrating, and sitting, you should say **"Subhaan allah wal-hamdu lillaah wa-laa ilaaha illallaahu wallaahu akbar."** (meaning: Glory be to Allah, and praise and thanks be to Allah, and there is no god but Allah, and Allah is the most Exalted and Great.)
> 3. Then conclude the prayer by turning your head to the right then left, each time saying **"As-salaamu alaykum."** (meaning: Peace be upon you).
>
> This way of performing prayer is permissible for you until you can learn and memorize what should be said in each movement and position of the prayer".

However you should do your best to learn what to read as soon as possible. If you find the going difficult, then keep in mind the following hadith from our beloved Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ):

Narrated Ai'sha (may Allah be pleased with her),

"A person who recites the Qur'aan , and reads it fluently, will be in the company of the obedient and

noble angels, and who reads the Qur'aan haltingly and with difficulty will have double recompense"

(Bukhari & Muslim)

The importance of the correct pronunciation:

The Qur'aan is the Word of Allah. Not a single letter or sound can be changed. Unlike other languages, where one may say something close enough to get the meaning, Arabic and more specifically the Qur'aan cannot be dealt with in this way. The recitation must be 100% correct. As stated before, the prayer must be in Arabic, hence, it is of the utmost importance that correct pronunciation is learnt from the beginning. It is not permitted to recite Qur'aan incorrectly (without trying to improve), as this could change the meaning. Also it is very difficult to re-learn once learnt incorrectly. Reciting the Qur'aan is a form of worship. We are rewarded for every letter we read.

Though we have used transliteration as a method of teaching, it should be remembered that no transliteration could be accurate enough to learn from. You may find it difficult at first. It takes practice. In order to acquire proper pronunciation of Arabic sounds it is imperative that one hears them repeatedly and then practices until precision is attained. An audiocassette is included in these series of units to assist you with the correct pronunciation.

Keep in mind that the Qur'aan must be recited with the correct Tajweed. The general and linguistic meaning of tajweed is "excellence and precision." In specific Islamic terminology it is defined as: the recitation of the Qur'aan as it was revealed to Muhammad (ﷺ) the Messenger of Allah, or more specifically, 'giving every letter its right'. Tajweed is a subject on its own and people study for years to perfect it. We have not attempted to apply any of the tajweed rules, but you should endeavour to learn it at a later stage.

Another difficulty with transliteration is that it is impossible to reproduce the exact phonetic sounds from Arabic to English, but with this method we have endeavored to get as close as possible. The audiocassettes and a good instructor should make it much easier. You cannot learn this on your own (without an aid).

The transliteration method used:

The transliteration method used introduces a new concept that most previous methods do not have. It does not use any substitute letters for the Arabic letters that have no English equivalent, such as the ‘ح‘. This letter is normally transliterated as an 'H', which gives it the wrong sound. An example being:

Another example being where the same letter is repeated (as in commitment). In Arabic only one letter is printed with a “shaddah” (ّ) on top to indicate the letter is repeated. وَلاَ الضَّآلِّيْنَ

In our transliteration the Arabic letter is repeated. Also note the number of ‘a’ to indicate a longer ‘pull’ on the sound ‘aaaa’, instead of ‘aa’:

wa la ضَضْ aaaalleen

Normally a ‘z’ would be used for this letter, and it would read ‘**walazaaleen**’. Note the difference.

Also as Arabic reads right to left, when there are 2 letters next to each other and both have no transliteration, the English will have the Arabic letters reading from left to right, as this is the order you will read it in. It is also spaced well, for easier reading. As an example:

الْعَظِيمْ

alظِع ـَeem

Panicking? Don't. This method may seem more difficult at first, but the advantage it has, is that it will ‘force’ you to at least learn that particular Arabic letter and its correct pronunciation.

The Arabic alphabet:

Arabic		Arabic	
ط	16.	ا	1.
ظ	17.	ب	2.
ع	18.	ت	3.
غ	19.	ث	4.
ف	20.	ج	5.
ق	21.	ح	6.
ك	22.	خ	7.
ل	23.	د	8.
م	24.	ذ	9.
ن	25.	ر	10.
هـ	26.	ز	11.
و	27.	س	12.
ء	28.	ش	13.
ى	29.	ص	14.
		ض	15.

Vowels:

Vowel	Name	Symbol	As in
◌َ	Fatحَ	A	Apple
◌ُ	Dammah	U	Foot
◌ِ	Kasrah	I	Sit

Pronunciation of the Arabic letters that have no English equivalent:

Arabic	Name	Symbol	As in
ح	حaa	ح	No equivalent/said strongly
خ	خaa	خ	No equivalent/back of the mouth
ذ	ذ aal	ذ	The
ض	ض od	ض	Heavy ’d’ from side of mouth
ط	ط o	ط	Soft ’t’ muffled
ظ	ظ o	ظ	No equivalent/ said strongly
ع	عayn	ع	No equivalent/ from throat
غ	غayn	غ	No equivalent/ from throat
ء	Hamzah	ء	No equivalent/ from throat

Double Vowels:

Vowel	Name	Symbol	As in
◌ً	Fatحً -tain	An	fun
◌ٌ	Dammah -tain	Un	Toon (no pull)
◌ٍ	Kasrah-tain	In	win
◌ّ	Shaddah	◌ّ	When a letter is repeated, as in commitment.

	Sukoon		Absence of vowel

Pronunciation of the entire Arabic alphabet:

	Arabic	Name	Symbol	As in
1.	ا	Alif	A	Apple
2.	ب	Baa	B	Below
3.	ت, ة	Taa	T	Two
4.	ث	Thaa	Th	Three
5.	ج	Jeem	J	Jam
6.	ح	حaa	ح	No equivalent/said strongly
7.	خ	خaa	خ	No equivalent/back of the mouth
8.	د	Daal	D	Dad
9.	ذ	ذ aal	ذ	The
10.	ر	Ro	R	Rob
11.	ز	Za	Z	Zebra
12.	س	Seen	S	See
13.	ش	Sheen	Sh	She
14.	ص	ص od	ص	Sock
15.	ض	ض od	ض	Heavy ’d’ from side of mouth
16.	ط	طo	ط	Soft ’t’ muffled
17.	ظ	ظ o	ظ	No equivalent/ said strongly
18.	ع	عayn	ع	No equivalent/ from throat
19.	غ	غayn	غ	No equivalent/ from throat
20.	ف	Faa	F	Fish
21.	ق	Qof	Q	No equivalent/ from throat
22.	ك	Kaaf	K	Kite
23.	ل	Laam	L	Lid

24.	م	Meem	M	Man
25.	ن	Noon	N	Neck
26.	هـ	Haa	H	Happy
27.	و	Wow	W	Water
28.	و (as vowel)	Wow	W	Woo
29.	ى	Yaa	Y	Yellow
30.	ى (as vowel)	Yaa	Y	Yee
31.	ء	Hamzah	ء	No equivalent/from throat

Vowels:

Vowel	Name	Symbol	As in
◌َ	Fatحَ	A	Apple
◌ُ	Dammah	U	Foot
◌ِ	Kasrah	I	Sit

Other:

Vowel	Name	Symbol	As in
◌ً	Fatحً -tain	An	fun
◌ٌ	Dammah -tain	Un	Toon (no pull)
◌ٍ	Kasrah-tain	In	win
◌ّ	Shaddah	◌ّ	When a letter is repeated, as in commitment.

	Sukoon		Absence of vowel

Written Exercises

Complete the following:

A. Write down what you can recite in the salah, until you know the correct recitations.

……

……

……

……

B. Why is it important to pronounce the Arabic correctly?

……

C. What is the reward for someone who recites the Qur’aan fluently?

……

D. What is the reward for someone who recites the Qur’aan with difficulty?

……
……

Complete the following tables with the Arabic alphabet. Repeat each letter 4 times:

Arabic					Arabic				
				16.					1.
				17.					**2.**
				18.					**3.**
				19.					**4.**
				20.					**5.**
				21.					**6.**
				22.					**7.**
				23.					**8.**
				24.					**9.**
				25.					**10.**
				26.					**11.**
				27.					**12.**
				28.					**13.**
				29.					**14.**
									15.

Vowels:

				Fatَ					Fatً –tain
				Damma h					Dammah – tain
				Kasrah					Kasrah-tain

Complete the following tables:

Arabic	Name	Symbol	As in
ح			
خ			
ذ			
ض			
ط			
ظ			
ع			
غ			
ء			

Vowels:

◌َ			
◌ُ			
◌ِ			

Double Vowels:

◌ً			
◌ٌ			
◌ٍ			
◌ّ			
◌ْ			

Practical Exercises

A. Pronounce and repeat at least 3 times the letters with no English equivalent of the Arabic alphabet.

B. Pronounce these alphabet letters each time using the 3 vowels.

C. Pronounce these alphabet letters using the double vowels (kasra-tain etc.)

D. Pronounce and repeat at least 3 times the entire Arabic alphabet.

E. Pronounce the alphabet letters each time using the 3 vowels.

F. Pronounce the alphabet letters using the double vowels (kasra-tain etc.).

New Words and Expressions

(ﷺ) It means - May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him.
This is always said or written after making reference to Prophet Muhammad. The Arabic transliteration: "Sallallahu alayhi wasallam". Some books write 'PBUH' which stands for, peace be upon him. Others use 'SAW', which is short for the Arabic transliteration.

(2:45) Means, the reference in the Qur'aan: Surah (chapter 2), ayah (verse) 45.

(Muslim) The scholar that related the saying (hadith) of the Prophet (ﷺ). This is normally found at the end of a hadith. Other name found in this lesson: Bukhari.

Ai'sha The wife of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

Ay'at Verses from the Qur'aan. Ayah (singular).

Hadith The statements of the Prophet (ﷺ); i.e. his sayings, deeds, and approvals, etc.. Plural is **Ahadith**.

Muhammad The last Prophet (ﷺ) sent by Allah.

Qur'aan The holy book from Allah revealed to Muhammad (ﷺ), that all Muslims must follow.

Salah Prayer.

Shaddah Doubled letter.

Sukoon Absence of a vowel.

Sunnah Literally means: legal way or ways, orders, acts of worship and statements etc. of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) that have become models to be followed by the Muslims. These include the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) as well as things that he approved as well as disapproved of.

Surah Chapter from the Qur'aan.

Tajweed The recitation of the Qur'aan as it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

The Arabic alphabet and vowels

Lesson Notes
Written Exercises
Practical Exercise
New Words and

Lesson 2

The Positions of Prayer

Duration: 2 Hours

Objectives:

At the end of this unit the student should know:

- ✓ The correct recitation of the Shahada (Testimony of faith).
- ✓ What to read when starting and upon completion of ablution.
- ✓ What to read at the start of the prayer (takbir).
- ✓ What to read in the bowing position (rukuh).
- ✓ What to read when coming up from the bowing position.
- ✓ What to read in the prostration position (sujood).
- ✓ What to read in the 1st sitting position (jalsa).
- ✓ When to read aloud and when to read softly.

Lesson layout:

Prerequisites:

- What to Read in Salah Level I – Lesson 1
- Salah Level I – Lesson 2

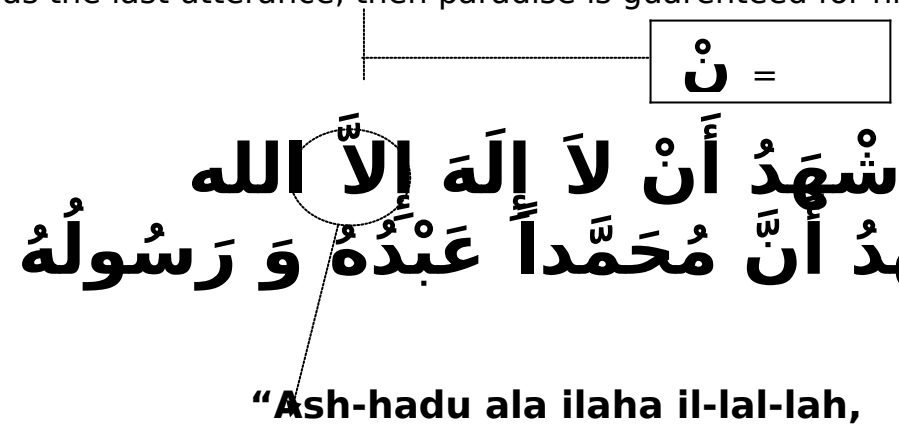
Associated Courses:

- Tahaara Levels I and II
- Salah Levels I, II and Advanced
- What to Read in Salah Levels II and Advanced

Lesson Notes

The Shahadah (Testimony of Faith):

This is the 1st Arabic utterance that anyone that embraces Islam will read. It is the utterance that enters one into the fold of Islam. A Muslim will repeat this numerous times during the course of a day, and it is reported by the beloved prophet (ﷺ) that if one dies with this as the last utterance, then paradise is guarenteed for him/her.



“Ash-hadu ala ilaha il-lal-lah,

wa ash-hadu anna mu حَmmadan عَbduhu wa rasooluh”

I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and messenger.

What to read at commencing Wudhu (Ablution):

This is an utterance that should precede any action of a Muslim (eating, dressing, writing, working, etc.). A Muslim is rewarded based on intention, so if every action is preceded by this saying then it will be done for the sake of Allah; hence the reward will be accordingly.

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمْ

“Bismillaahir-ra حْ maanir-raحِ eem”

In the name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful.

What to read after completing Wudhu (Ablution):

One reads the Testimony of faith (Shahada), as on the previous page, upon completion of wudhu (ablution). There is another duah (supplication) that is sunnah to read, but this is covered in the Level II lessons.

Memorisation Suggestion:

A suggestion to help you memorise the Arabic, is to break down the sentences as follows:

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمْ

↓

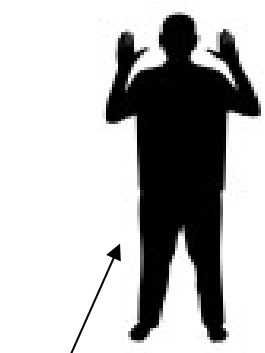
Meaning	Transliteration	Arabic
In the name of Allah	Bismillaahi	**بِسْمِ اللهِ**
The Most Beneficent	r-ra ـْحْ maani	**الرَّحْمنِ**
The Most Merciful	r-raـِحِ eem	**الرَّحِيمْ**

What to read when commencing Salah (prayer):

The positions of salah and what to read will now be illustrated. There are minor differences in what you read aloud vs. softly, depending on what form of prayer you are performing (behind the Imam, alone or if you are the Imam). These differences are covered later in this lesson. For the time being, concentrate on what to read and how to pronounce it. In salah only the **ARABIC** is read. The meanings are given here to help you understand the significance of what you are reading.

1. Takbir (this is the first step and places one in the state of salah):

Raise your hands between your shoulders (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 2 of the positions of salah) and ear lobes and say:



اللهُ أَكْبَرْ

"Allaahu Akbar"

Allah is Greater

The Takbir is uttered:

1. When starting the prayer.
2. When going into the bowing (rukuh position).
3. When going down into the prostration position.
4. When coming out of the prostration position into the sitting position.
5. When going down into the prostration position from the sitting position.
6. When coming out of the prostration position into the standing position.

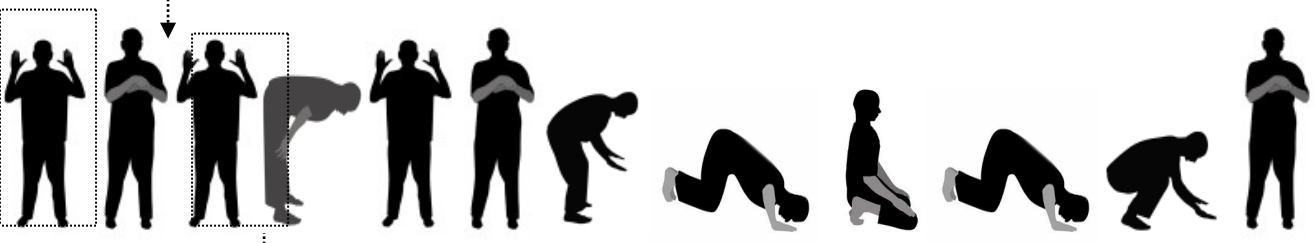
□□ If you are the Imam you read aloud in all the above instances so the people following you can hear you.

□□ If you are following the Imam, then all the above instances are read softly.

- If you are praying alone, then all the above instances are read softly.

2. Standing:

- See also Salah Lesson 2, steps 3 and 4 of the positions of salah.
- Recite surah al-Faati حَ followed by another surah.
- The surah's to read in prayer (al-Faati حَ etc.) are covered in later lessons.
- Before going into the bowing position, you again raise your hands as in the beginning and again read Takbir as above (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 5 of the positions of salah).



What to read in the bowing position (rukuh):

3. Rukuh (bowing position):

In the bowing position (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 6 of the positions of salah) you read the following as many times as possible (minimum of once):

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّىَ الْعَظِيمْ

"Subحَaana rabbiyal-عَظ eem"

Glory to my Lord Supreme

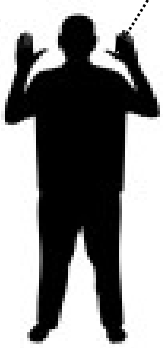
- This is always read softly (even if you are the Imam).
- It is normally repeated three times, but one may repeat it for as long as one is in the bowing position.

- A minimum of once is mandatory for the fulfillment of this position in prayer.

What to read in coming up from the bowing position (rukuh):

4. Rising from rukuh:

Coming up from the bowing position (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 7 of the positions of salah), you read the following:



سَمِعَ اللهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهْ

"Sami عَ Allaahu liman حَmidah"

Allah listens to those who praise

- If you are the Imam you read it aloud so the people following you can hear you.
- If you are following the Imam then you read it softly.
- If you are praying alone, then you it read softly.

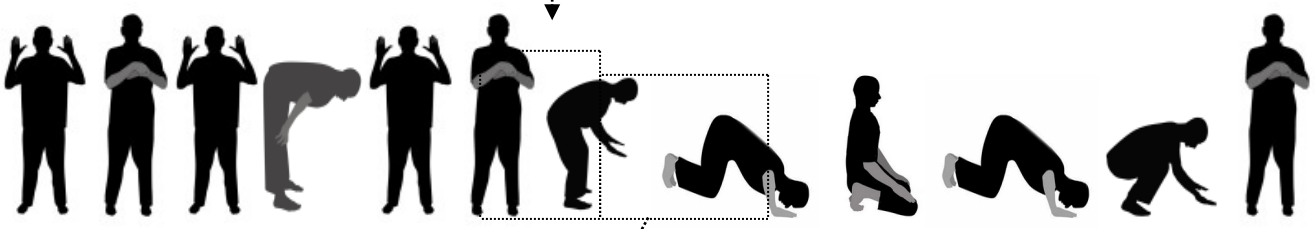
Followed by saying:

رَبَّنَا وَ لَكَ الْحَمْدْ

"Rabbanaa wa lakal حَmd"

Oh Lord and to You be praise

- You may stand with your hands on your side or as illutsrated here.
- This is uttered once while standing and before going into the prostration position.
- This is always read softly (even if you are the Imam).
- Before going into the prostration position, you again read Takbir as in step 1 (see also Salah Lesson 2, steps 8 and 9 of the positions of salah).
- So up till now you would have uttered the Takbir 3 times.



What to read in the prostration position (sujood):

5. Sujood (1):

In the prostration position (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 11 of the positions of salah) you read the following as many times as possible (minimum of once):

- This is always read softly, even if you are the Imam.

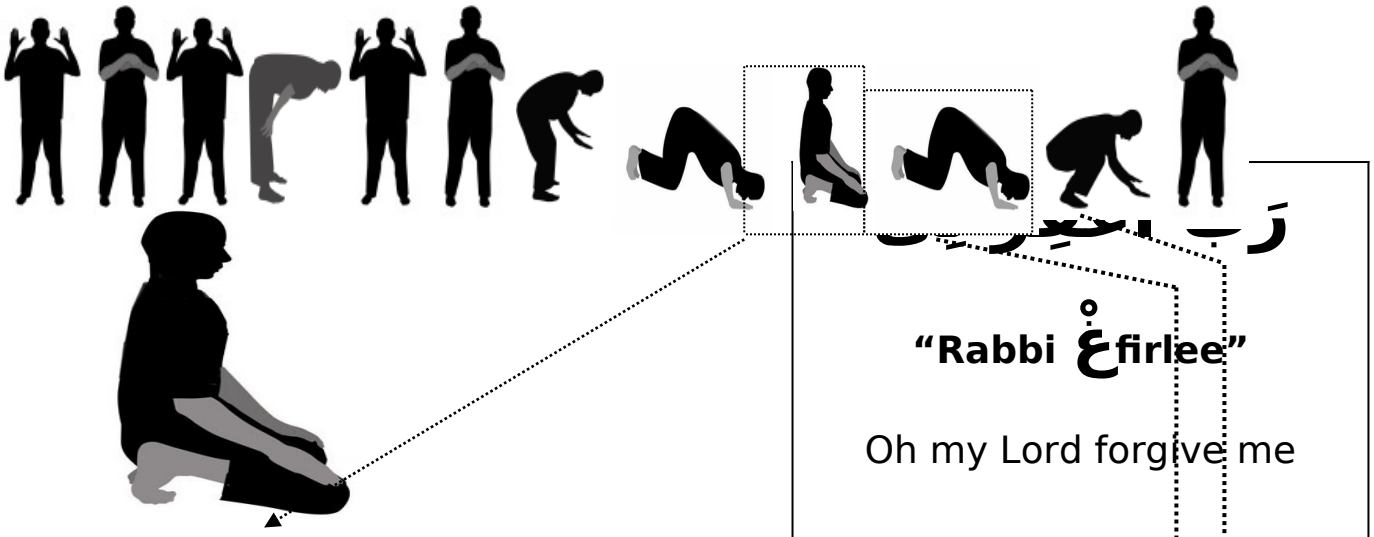
سُبْحَانِ رَبِّىَ الأَعْلَى

“Subحَaana Rabbiyal- a ْعlaa”

- It is normally repeated three times, but one may repeat it for as long as one is in the prostration position. A minimum of once is mandatory for the fulfillment of this position in prayer.
- Coming up from the prostration position into the sitting position, you again read Takbir as in step 1 (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 12 of the positions of salah).

6. Sitting (1):

In the sitting position (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 13 of the positions of salah) you read the following as many times as possible (minimum of once):



رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي

“Rabbi ʿfirlee”

Oh my Lord forgive me

- This is always read softly, even if you are the Imam.
- It is normally repeated three times, but one may repeat it for as long as one is in the sitting position. A minimum of once is mandatory for the fulfillment of this position in prayer.
- Before going down again into the prostration position (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 14 of the positions of salah), you again read Takbir as in step 1.

7. Sujood (2):

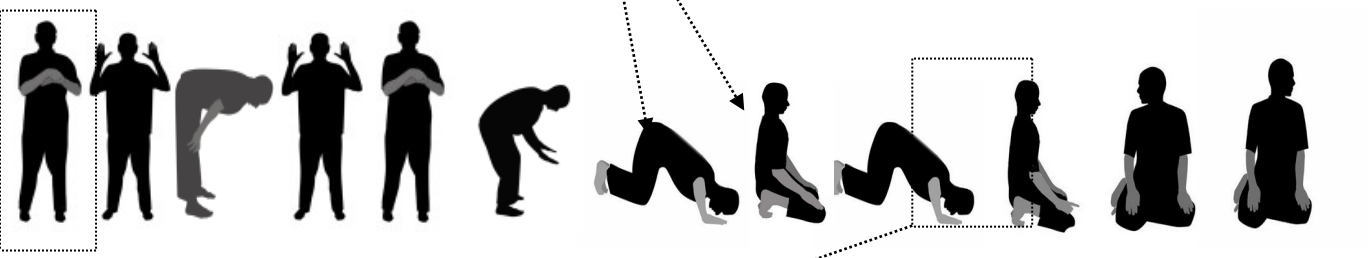
You do the same as in the aforementioned step 5.

- Coming up from the prostration position into the standing position (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 15 of the positions of salah), you again read Takbir as in step 1.
- This is the start of the second rakah.

8. Standing (unit/rak’ah 2):

Repeat from steps 2 up to step 7, except at the end of step 7, you go back into the **sitting** position (see also Salah Lesson 2, step 26 of the positions of salah) and not the standing position.

- Coming up from and going down into the prostration position you again read Takbir as in step 1.



9. Sitting (2) - Tashahud:

Covered in the next lesson.

In all the positions one MUST pause for a while until all the limbs are relaxed and in its place before moving on to the next position.

Written Exercises

Complete the following:

A. What is the Takbir?

……

B. List the 6 positions when the Takbir is uttered in the salah.

1). ……

2). ……

3). ……

4). ……

5).……

6). ……

Write down the transliteration of the following:

C. What to read at the start of the prayer (takbir).

……

D. What to read in the bowing position (rukuh).

……

E. What to read when coming up from the bowing position.

.....

F. What to read in the prostration position (sujood).

.....

G. What to read in the 1st sitting position (jalsa).

.....

Practical Exercises

A. Recite the shahada.

B. Recite what to read at the beginning of wudhu.

C. Listen to the audiocassette and repeat after it.

D. Perform a 2 unit prayer reciting in all the steps from memory (except the surah).

New Words and Expressions

Jalsa The sitting position in prayer.

Rukuh The bowing position in prayer.

Shahadah Testimony of faith.

Sujood The prostration position in prayer.

Takbir Saying “Allahu-Akbar”.

Tashahud The second sitting position in either the second or last unit of the prayer, with the index finger extended or moving.

Wudhu Ablution.

Lesson Notes
Written Exercises
Practical Exercise
New Words and Expressions

Lesson 3

The Tashahud

Duration: 2 Hours

Objectives:

At the end of this unit the student should know:

- ✓ What to read in the middle and last sitting position (tashahud).
- ✓ What to read to complete the prayer (tasleem).
- ✓ What to read upon completion of the prayer.

Lesson layout:

Prerequisites:

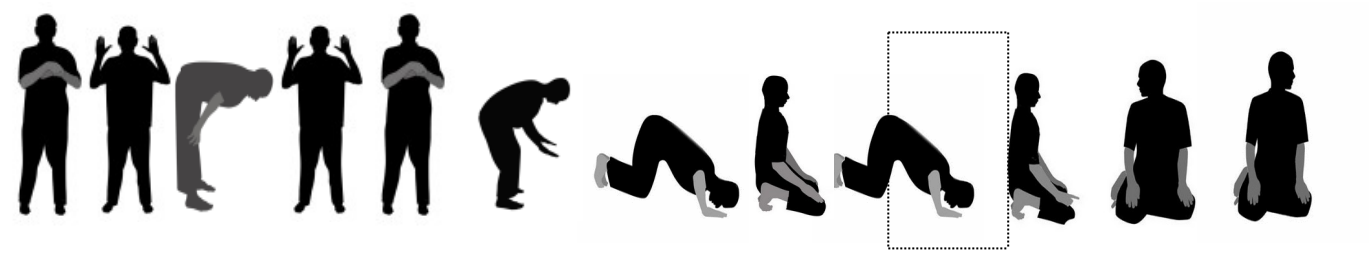
- What to Read in Salah Level I – Lessons 1 and 2
- Salah Level I – Lesson 2

Associated Courses:

- Tahaara Levels I and II
- Salah Levels I, II and Advanced
- What to Read in Salah Levels II and Advanced

Lesson Notes

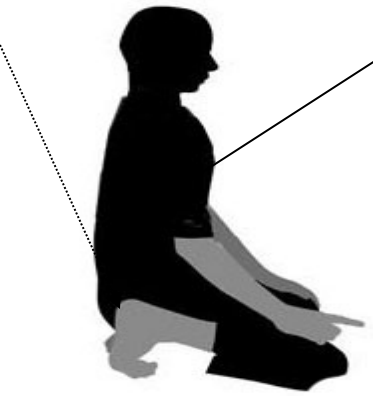
What to read in the second (or last) sitting position:



9. Sitting (2) - Tashahud:

Continuing from the previous lesson.

- When sitting after the second prostration in the second or last unit of prayer you read the following:



Eyes focused on your outstretched or moving finger say:

1

اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ
اَلسَّلاَمُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتهُ

Atta ح iyyaatu lillaahi wa ص صَ alawaatu wa ط طَayyibaatu,

assalaamu عَlan-nabiyyi, wa raح matullaahi wa barakaatuhu,

assalaamu عَlaynaa wa عَlaa عbaadillaahi ص صَ aali ح een.

All compliments, prayers and pure words are due to Allah, Peace be on the Prophet, and also the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be on us and on the righteous slaves of Allah.

2

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ الله
وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

“Ash-hadu ala ilaha ill-Allah,

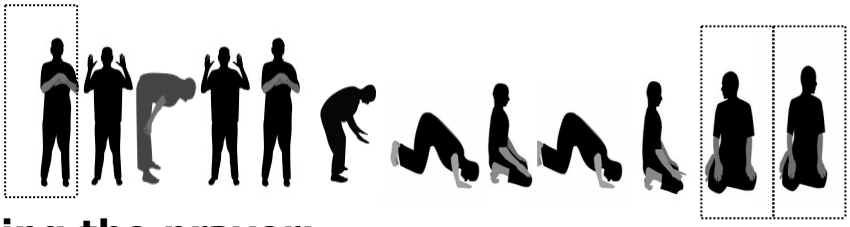
wa ash-hadu anna Muحَmmadanعَbduhu wa rasooluh”

I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah,
and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and messenger.

Oh Allah! Confer blessings upon Muhammad,
and upon the family and followers of Muhammad as You have conferred blessings on Ibraheem and the followers of Ibraheem. Certainly You are praiseworthy and honourable.
And continue to bless Muhammad and the family and followers of Muhammad as You have blessed Ibraheem and the followers of Ibraheem. Certainly You are praiseworthy and honourable.

Ibraheema	**إِبْرَاهِيمَ**
wa aali Ibraheema	**وَ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ**
innaka حَmeedoomajeed	**إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدْ**
Wa baarik عَlaa Muحَmmadinَwaعَlaa aali Muحَmmadinَ,	**وَ بَارِكْ عَلَىَ مُحَ** **وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّ**
Kamaa baarakta	**كَمَا بَارَكْتَ**
عَlaa Ibraheema	**عَلَىَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ**
wa aali Ibraheem,	**وَآلِ إِبْرَاهِيمْ**
innaka حَmeedoomajeed”	**إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدْ**

- The aforementioned is uttered once only in the sitting position after the second prostration in the second unit of prayer and in the last unit of each prayer.
- If the prayer consists of only two units, then these will be read only once during the prayer, but for the prayers that are more than two units, then it will be read twice during the course of the prayer.
- With you're right hand made into a fist on your right knee and the index finger, either outstretched or moving (up and down) as you read the aforementioned.
- All three aforementioned are always read softly.



Continuing the prayer:

10a. Standing:

- If it is not the last unit of the prayer, then after completing the aforementioned, you stand again and repeat the steps as described earlier.

What to read at the closing (to complete) the prayer:

10b. Tasleem:

- If it is the last rakah (unit of prayer) then you do the following:

4

Turn your face to the **right** and say:

اَلسَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ الله

"Assalaamuعَ laykum wa raحْmatullah"

Turn your face to the **left** and say: **5**

اَلسَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ الله

”Assalaamu عَ laykum wa raحْ matullah”

- The first Takbir places one in the state of salah and the tasleem takes one out of that state.
- This is uttered twice, once while turning your head (with your cheek facing back) to the right, and then the second to the left.
- If you are the Imam you read it aloud so the people following you can hear you.
- If you are following the Imam then you read it softly.
- If you are praying alone, then you it read softly.

What to read immediately after the prayer:

Though there are many Adhkaar and supplications to recite after the salah (covered in Level II), try to remember to do at least the following. (You may notice your fellow worshippers counting on their fingers or on string beads). Immediately upon completion of the prayer utter the following:

أستَغْفِرُ الله ، أستَغْفِرُ الله ، أستَغْفِرُ الله.

Asta غْ firullah, Asta غْ firullah, Asta غْ firullah.
Oh Allah forgive me, Oh Allah forgive me, Oh Allah forgive me.

Continue by saying (repeat each 33 times):

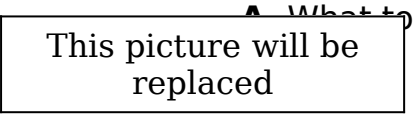
Glorified and Exalted is Allah Suba حَا سبَحَانً

Praise be to Allah	Al	الحَمْدُ لله
Allah is Greater	Allahu Akbar	اللهُ اكبَر

Wri

Write down the transliteration of the following:

A. What to read in the middle and last sitting position (tashahud).



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B. What to read to complete the prayer (tasleem).

.....

Practical Exercises

A. Listen to the audiocassette and repeat after it.

B. Perform a 2 unit prayer reciting in all the steps from memory (except the surah).

New Words and Expressions

Tasleem	The action of moving one's head to the right and then left at the end of the prayer, each time saying "Assalaamu ع laykum wa raḥmatullah".
Adhkaar	(Plural for Dhikr) To mention and praise Allah. Many book refer to Dhikr as rememberance of Allah.

Lesson Notes
Written Exercises
Practical Exercise
New Words and Expressions

Lesson 4

The Opening Surah

Duration: 2 Hours

Objectives:

At the end of this unit the student should know:

- ✓ The correct recitation of the opening surah (al-Faatiحة)
- ✓ The opening surah by memory.

Lesson layout:

Prerequisites:

- What to Read in Salah Level I – Lessons 1, 2, and 3
- Tahaara Level I – Lessons 1 to 5

Associated Courses:

- Tahaara Levels I and II
- Salah Levels I, II and Advanced
- What to Read in Salah Levels II and Advanced

Lesson Notes

Surah Al-Faatiحَ (The Opening Chapter)

❖ **An important point about this surah:**

For any rakah to be valid, this surah (al-Faatiحَ) **MUST** be read (Discussed in more detail in the advanced lessons). It is read at the beginning of each rakah.

Read the following when you start reciting the Qur'aan:

أعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمْ

Aعoo ذُ billaahi minash-shay طَaanir-rajeem

I seek the protection of Allah from the accursed Satan

❖ **Then read the following. It must be read at the start of every surah (except surah Tauba*)-**

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمْ

Bismillahir-ra ḥmaanir-ra ḥeem

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

Surah Al-Faatiحَ (The Opening Chapter):

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينِ

Al حَ mdu lillaahi Rabbil-عَ aalameen,

All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the 'Alamin (mankind, jinns and all that exists).

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ar-raحْ maanir-raحِ eem,

The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

Maaliki yawmid-deen.

The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection).

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

Iyyaaka naعْـbudu wa iyyaaka nastaعِـ een.

You (Alone) we worship, and You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything).

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Ihdina صِ صْ raatal-mus-taqeem,

Guide us to the Straight Way.

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

صِ raa طَ lla ذِ eena an عَ mta عَ layhim,

The Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace,

غَيرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

غَayril-ma غْ ضُ oobi عَ layhim

not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger (such as the Jews),

وَلاَ الضَّآلِّيْنَ

wa la ضَ صْ aaaalleen.

nor of those who went astray (such as the Christians).

□□□

This is normally read after the Opening Surah (or any supplication):

آمِين .Aaaameen

The table below shows all the Arabic letters used in surah Al-Faati حَ, which has no equivalent English translation (sound), except the first column which is Qaf (q). It also shows the different ways these letters can be written, depending on its location in the word. On the right are the vowels, known as the Tashkeel, which allows the correct phonetic articulation.

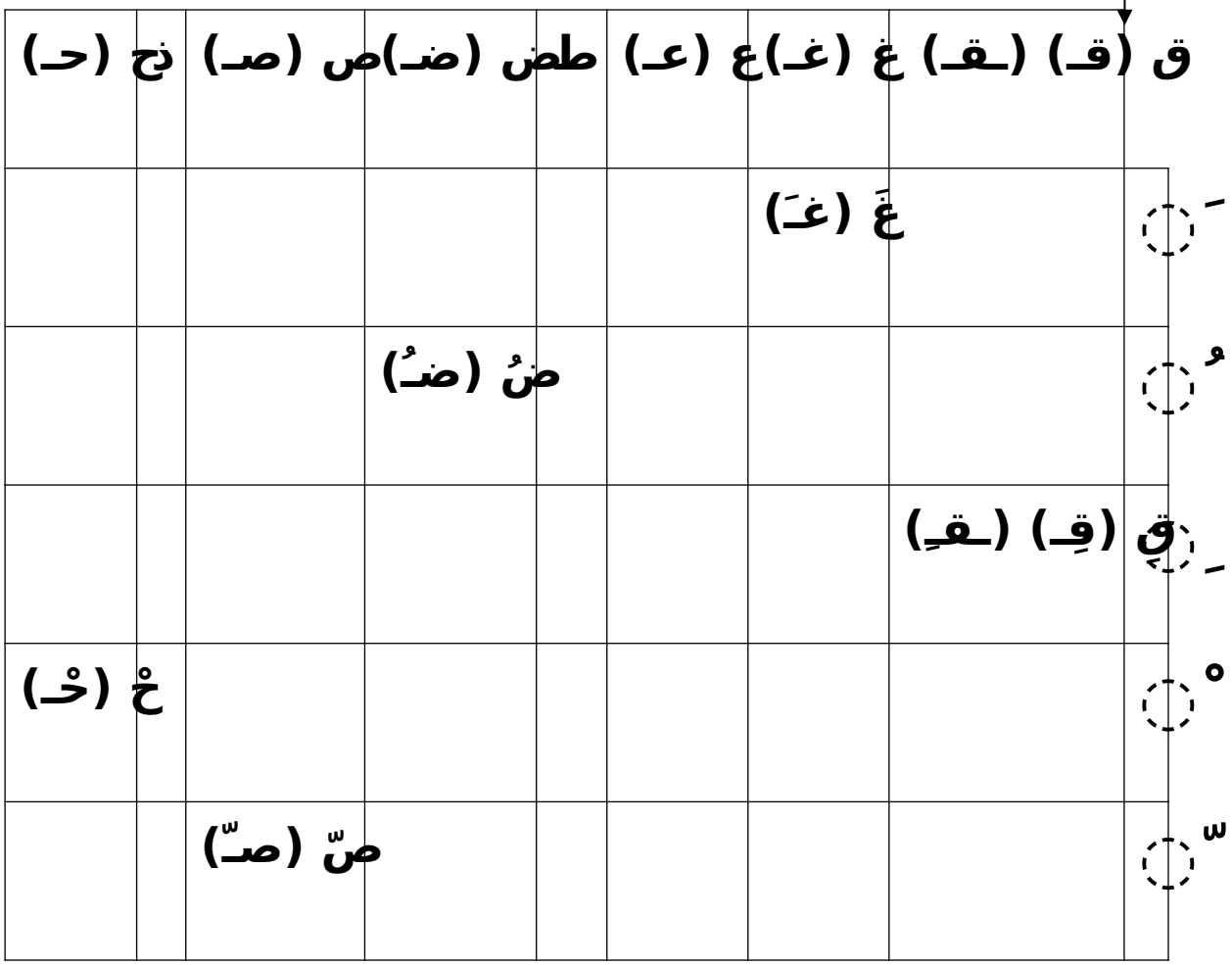
Exercise:

Verbal:

- Practice the sound of each letter in the table below
- Practice with the different Tashkeel

Written:

- Complete the table by copying the 1st row with the corresponding (last column) Tashkeel



Written Exercises

Complete the following:

A. Write the transliteration of Surah Al-Faatiَحۃ

B. Write the meaning in English of Surah Al-Faatiَحۃ

Practical Exercises

A. Listen to the audiocassette and repeat after it.

B. Recite Surah Al-Faatiَحۃas a group from the text.

D. Recite Al-Faatiَحۃ individually from the text.

E. Listen to the audiocassette and repeat after it.

F. Recite Surah Al-Faatiَحۃas a group from memory.

G. Recite Al-Faatiَحۃ individually from memory.

New Words and Expressions

Al-Faatiَحۃ	The Opening.
Ay'at	Verse.
Sujood	The prostration position in salah.
Surah	Chapter.

Lesson Notes
Written Exercises
Practical Exercise
New Words and Expressions

Lesson 5

Surah 112 – The Purity

Duration: 1 Hour

Objectives:

At the end of this unit the student should know:

- ✓ The correct recitation of surah Al-Iخْ Laa ص (Surah 112).
- ✓ The surah by memory.

Lesson layout:

Prerequisites:

- What to Read in Salah Level I – Lessons 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Tahaara Level I – Lessons 1 to 5

Associated Courses:

- Tahaara Levels I and II
- Salah Levels I, II and Advanced
- What to Read in Salah Levels II and Advanced

Lesson Notes

Surah Al-Iخْ laa ص (The Purity)

- If you are reading this surah in isolation (meaning not in prayer after the opening surah), and this is your first surah you are reading from the Qur'aan, then you must recite first*:

أعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمْ

Aعoo ذُ billaahi minash-shay طَ aanir-rajeem

I seek the protection of Allah from the accursed Satan

- **Then read the following. It must be read at the start of every surah (except surah Tauba*)-**

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمْ

Bismillahir-ra ḥmaanir-ra ḥeem

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

* Discussed in more detail in the advanced lessons.

Surah Al- Iخْ laaص (The Purity):

قُلْ هُوَ اللهُ أَحَدٌ

Qul-huwallaahu a حَd

Say (O Muhammad ﷺ): "He is Allah, (the) One

اللهُ الصَّمَدُ

Allahu صَ صْ mad

(The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, He neither eats nor drinks).

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

lam yalid wa lam yoolad

He begets not, nor was He begotten

وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُواً أَحَدٌ

wa lam yakullahu kufuwan aحَ d

and there is none co-equal or comparable to Him."

□□□

The table below shows all the Arabic letters used in surah Al-Iخْ Laa ص, that have no proper English equivalent (sound). Also the different ways these letters can be written, depending on its location in the word. On the right are the vowels, known as Tashkeel which allows the correct phonetic articulation.

Exercise:

Verbal:

- Practice the sound of each letter
- Practice with the different Tashkeel

Written:

- Complete the table by copying the 1st row with the corresponding (last column) Tashkeel

(حـ) ح	(صـ) ص	
		◌َ
		◌ُ
		◌ِ
(خْـ) خْ		◌ْ
	(صّـ) صّ	◌ّ

Written Exercises

Complete the following:

A. Write the transliteration of surah Al-Iْخ Laa ص

B. Write the meaning in English of Surah Al-Iْخ Laa ص

Practical Exercises

A. Listen to the audiocassette and repeat after it.

B. Recite Surah Al-Iْخ Laa ص as a group

C. Recite surah Al-Iْخ Laa ص individually

D. Listen to the audiocassette and repeat after it.

E. Recite Surah Al-Iْخ Laa ص as a group from memory

F. Recite surah Al-Iْخ Laa ص individually from memory

New Words and Expressions

Al-Iْخ Laa ص The Purity

ISLAMIC STUDIES CURRICULUM

Level I

What to Read in Salah (Prayer)

Test

Written Questions

Practical

New Words and Expressions

Lesson 6

Test

Duration: 1 Hour

Objectives:

At the end of this unit the student should know:

- ✓ Whether he or she is ready to advance to the Level II.

Test layout:

Prerequisites:

- What to Read in Salah Level I – Lessons 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
- Salah Level I – Lesson 2
- Tahaara Level I – Lessons 1 to 5

Associated Courses:

- Tahaara Levels I and II
- Salah Levels I, II and Advanced
- What to Read in Salah Levels II and Advanced

Student Details

Name: .....

Date of test: .....

Lecturer conducting test: .....

Prerequisites met? ☐ s ☐ o

Number of lessons attended: .....

Number of lessons not attended: .....

Number of lessons repeated: .....

Results:

Practical:

.....

Written: .....

New words: .....

Total:

.....

Lecturer recommendations:

☐ **Advance to Level II**

☐ **Redo certain lessons (list units):**

.....

☐ **Redo test**

Sign:

Student: ..... **Lecturer:** .....

Written Test

Complete the following table:

Arabic		Arabic	
	30.	ا	1.
	31.		**2.**
	32.	ت	**3.**
	33.		**4.**
ف	**34.**	ج	**5.**
	35.		**6.**
ك	**36.**		**7.**
	37.	د	**8.**
م	**38.**	ذ	**9.**
	39.	ر	**10.**
هـ	**40.**		**11.**
	41.		**12.**
	42.		**13.**
ى	**43.**		**14.**
			15.

Vowels-

	Fatحَ		Fatحً -tain
	Dammah		Dammah -tain
	Kasrah		Kasrah-tain

Practical

A. Recite the entire Arabic alphabet.

B. Perform the actions of 2 units of prayer with complete reading (aloud).

New Words and Expressions

Match the words below with the descriptions, by placing the appropriate number in the box:

1. The holy book from Allah that all Muslims must follow.

2. Verses from the Qur’aan.

3. Chapter from the Qur’aan.

4. The recitation of the Qur’aan as it was revealed to Muhammad (ﷺ)

5. Doubled letter.

6. Testimony of faith.

7. Ablution.

8. Absence of a vowel.

9. Saying “Allahu-Akbar”.

10. The bowing position in prayer.

11. The prostration position in prayer.

12. The sitting position in prayer.

13. The second sitting position in either the second or last unit of the prayer, with the index finger extended or moving.

14. The Opening

15. The Purity

16. A unit of prayer.

Al-Iٕlaaٕ	**Sujood**	**Rukuh**	**Qur’aan**
Tashahud	**Aya't**	**Surah**	**Shahadah**
Shaddah	**Jalsa**	**Sukoon**	**Rakah**
Al-Faatiَحٔ	**Tajweed**	**Wudhu**	**Takbir**